NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1889.

A CHURCH SET ON FIRE.

THE VILLAGE OF DUQUESNE, PENN., VISITED BY ROBBERS AND INCENDIARIES.

THE ONLY METHODIST CHURCH IN THE PLACE DESTROYED-ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE HOUSES PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL SUS-

Pittsburg, July 29.- Early this morning a most daring attempt was made to burn the village of Duquesne, in this county, and to rob the houses and stores of a number of villagers. Both attempts were partially successful. The only Methodist Episcopal Church in the place was completely destroyed by fire, and the rear of the house of Mr. Gray, chief clerk of the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works, was badly scorched. Three other buildings were entered and robbed.

Duquesne was the scene, two months ago, of a most stubbornly contested strike of steel Since the settlement of that difficulty the people of the place have enjoyed peace and quiet, except when an occasional fight between the strikers and non-union men disturbed the village affairs. It is not too much to say that if at any time to-day the perpetrators of the outrage upon the happiness and security of the people had been caught a lynching party would

Frank Gray, the chief clerk at the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works, lives in a pretty frame use on the hillside. He was awakened at 10 o'clock this morning by the smell of smoke, and found his portico covered with smoking cotton waste. Fortunately the crew of a passing train had left their cars and had extinguished the saving the lives and his family,

Mr. Treat, of the steel works, and his family, all of whom were asleep in the house. Mr. Gray incurred the enmity of the strikers and seems disposed to charge the incendiarism to their sym-

posed to charge the intendrals to pathizers.

Twenty minutes later the Methodist Episcopal Church, which stood across the way from the house of H. P. Smith, a director of the Steel Company, was set on fire and destroyed. Men had been in Mr. Smith's yard, with the object, it is supposed, of setting fire to his house, but they were frightened away by dogs. Twenty other buildings near by were endangered by the flames. One of the marauders about the same time visited the house of William Same, but before his object could be ascertained Mrs. Same opened the shutter and thrust a revolver in the intruder's face, and he fied.

and thrust a revolver in the influence he field.

There is a division of opinion as to whether or not robbers or friends of the strikers tried to burn the town. William Oliver, who owns \$100,000 worth of houses at Duquesne, and to whom belonged the Gray and Smith houses, blames the strikers, and mentions two men who are under suspicion. Mr. Gray and Mr. Smith are cautious in their expressions. The town people decline to believe that the strikers are in any way guilty, as the strikers all live at Duquesne, and would be the worst sufferers. The loss on the church is \$4,000.

The triple attempt to burn the town has aroused intense indignation, and mass-meetings will be

intense indignation, and mass-meetings will beld to-morrow to raise funds and employ detetives to run the perpetrators down.

BOULANGER WINS IN TWELVE CANTONS. THE REPUBLICANS GAIN IN THE COUNCILS-GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Paris, July 28.-Elections for members of the Councils-General were held throughout France General Boulanger contests 451 cantons, been successful in Bordeaux, where he polled 3,316 votes, against 2,691 for his opponent He was defeated in Montpellier and Rouen

The results are known in 420 cantons. Roulanger is successful in only nine. The Reblicans gain three scats from Conservatives Returns from 550 cantons show that Boulanger has been successful in only twelve. Returns are still awaited from 905 cantons. The hopes of the Boulangists have fallen to zero

The time granted to General Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort to answer the summons of the Senate Court having expired, an official to-day publicly rend before their residences decree giving the accused ten days in which to appear before the court. Failing in this, their property will be sequestered and they will be deprived of all civil rights.

late the finances and taxation of the various depart ments of finance. The elections are held every three years, and the members serve for six years, one-half of them retiring at each election.

MITCHELL READY TO FIGHT SULLIVAN.

London, July 28.-Mitchell, the puglist, was interviewed at Queenstown to-day, on the arrival of

the steamship on which he is a passenger. He said that Kilrain's defeat was due to shirking of training. Sullivan. Donovan, said Mitchell, had no right to throw up the sponge; though Kilrain's second, he was Sullivan's man. Mitchell denied the truth of the reports that he had had a quarrel with Kilrain, and said that he and Kilrain were good friends. Mitchell said he was ready to fight Sullivan anywhere.

THE DERVISHES MARCHING NORTHWARD, Cairo, July 28 .- Wad-el-N'jumi, the leader of the dervishes, has struck camp and resumed his march northward.

THE EDITOR OF "COCARDE" ARRESTED, Paris, July 28 .- M. Mermelx, the Editor of "Cotarde," has been arrested.

PERU AND THE GRACE CONTRACT. Lima, July 28, via Galveston, Tex.-The ordinary

Congress has been installed and continues an unin terrupted discussion of the Grace contract. The sub-

DR. PETERS EXPECTS TO SEE EMIN SOON. Berlin, July 28 .- Dr. Peters writes that he is con adent of reaching Emin Pacha by the end of Octobe or the beginning of November.

DOM PEDRO'S ASSAILANT.

Alo Janeiro, July 28.—The Portuguese who fired a shot at Dom Pedro on the night of July 16, while the latter was leaving the theatre, is named Adrians Valle He declares that he was instigated to make the at-tempt upon the Emperor's life by a republican as-

A REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF BUSHIRI. Zanzibar, July 28.-Captain Wissmann offers a reward of 2,000 rupees for the capture of Chief Bushirl. There are fears for the safety of the Mpwapwa missionaries. Bushiri with his own hand municred an official of the East Africa Company named Nielsen. Dr. Schmelzkopf, surgeon-in-chief of Captain Wiss-pann's expedition, has been drowned here.

Washington, July 28.—Chairman George O. Jones, o the National Greenback Committee, will to-morrow

the National Greenback Committee, will to-morrow issue a circular letter in which he will say:
In reply to many inquiries from Prohibitionists, Female Suffragists, and representatives of other sentimental and semi-political organizations, asking admission to, or what action will be taken by the coming Greenback Convention on the questions they represent, I desire to say that it is the almost unanimous opinion among National Greenbackers that the National Greenback Convention, to be held at Cincinnati September 12, confine its declarations of principles to the questions of restored fraternity and a spirit of true American nationality among the entire people; opposition to the dangerous sectionternity and a spirit of true American nationality among the entire people; opposition to the dangerous sectionalism of a solid North and solid South; to payment of public debts according to original contracts under which they were issued; to the money, land, transportation, trusts, board of trade gambling on and making prices for American farm products, English control over the volume of our money, English capital manufacturing or handling products of American labor, and to such other questions as affect the material interests and welfare of the American people and free government.

The letter them says that trade and commerce is

the application of Greenback principles would stimuiness and increase the prosperity of the labor-ses, and of the merchant and manufacturer

vention expecting to present other subjects for co-sideration than those indicated.

RESTRICTED BY THE OMNIBUS BILL.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT REFORM DEFEATED IN SOUTH DAKOTA BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS.

oux Falls, S. D., July 28 (Special).-During the entire session of the South Dakota Constitutional Convention, members have felt handicapped by the rigid provisions of the Omnibus bill. As the Sjoux Falls Constitution was ratified for the second time last May, and the Omnibus bill allowed only specific changes, it became a constant study on the the delegates to keep within bounds. Early in the convention a number of trifling amendments These would have improved the Constitumittee have decided to find out means for making cident with that of county officers and members of would throw all the elections into one year, but the three years. This will give South Dakota a red-hot election every year,

most exciting subject before the convention was the debate on the Australian ballot system. The schedule Committee considered the matter and refused to commend it. The question was brought up, however, in the shape of an amendment to the report. The debate on the question lasted about six hours, and the amendment was defeated by a vote of 34 to 27. This vote does not correctly represent the sentiment on ballot reform, and a majority would have voted for the amendment had it been made clear that it was competent for the convention to pass such a measure. It was argued that the Commibus bill gave a measure. It was argued that the Commibus bill gave the convention no power to overturn the Territorial election laws to set up new ones. That was something which could only be done by the Legislature. The six or eight ministers in the convention urged the reform because it was right, but the inexpediency srgument carried the day. The anti-Prohibitionist politicians worked like beavers against the measure, and it was this influence which really accounts for the defeat. Prohibition is to be voted upon as a separate article of the Constitution, and saloon interests are not specially anxious to have the ballot protected.

The work of the convention execut the convention are all the convention of the defeat of the convention of the care and troubles of a "spook" priestess's life. For about six weeks she had been living at No. 138 Waverly Place, where she rented the ground floor from a woman whom she introduced to every one as Mrs. Parker. Here she made occasional small sums by giving sittings and selling pictures painted by split hands. With her extravagant tastes, however, the few dollars that she received in this way were entirely insufficient to supply her wants, so about ten days ago she moved to No. 21 West Thirty-first-st, in which fashionable neighborhood she hoped to draw more than the properties of the convention of the convention of the care.

counties form one district, and three counties each

The work of the convention, except the considera-tion of the report of the Joint Commission of the two Dakotas, is practically ended.

The Republican State Convention will be held on August 26, and delegates are getting anxious. They want to take part in the primaries and county con-ventions.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN WASHINGTON. Olympia, W. T., July 28.-The executive articles whole Friday were considered in the convention yes-The salary of the Treasurer was lowered Senator was removed from the Governor. The Treasoffice of Lieutenant-Governor, which, on a notion to strike it out from the list of officers, was only saved by a bare majority. The committee on nilitary affairs reported this morning. Afl citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years netween the ages of eighteen and relative that must serve in the militia unless exempt or having conscientions scruples. In the latter case, they must pay the equivalent in money. The Legislature shall provide for the militia and shall establish a soldier, home for veterans and militia men disabled in actual service. It is being talked of as within the range of possibilities that the Constitution will be defeated if not made more liberal than it now appears likely to be.

A. M. Cannon, who has been here in the Interest of his canvass for the United States Senate, has returned to his home at Spokane Falls. His chances are considered better than those of any other capilidate in Eastern Washington, as the Republicans on that side have united solidly for him.

governed by county lines. No limit except that of being a voter is placed on Senators and Repre

FLAMES STILL SPREADING IN MONTANA.

THE STATE UNDER A CLOUD OF SMOKE-MOUN

TAIN RANGES ABLAZE. Helena, Mont., July 28 (Special).-The timber fire are still raging and the number is increasing, as can be seen by the cloud of smoke moving over Helena. A dispatch from Missoula says that the city is filled with smoke and at 5 o'clock lamps were lighted in business houses. The mountains half a mile from the city are invisible and the sun has been obscured for The woods are on fire around Evaco, and here and there all along the Northern Pacific, west of here for 100 miles. Cinders are flying and the air is inky-black. The forest west of Elliston and in the mountains of Deer Lodge County are a mass of flames mountains of Deer Lodge County are a mass of flames which illuminate the heavens for many miles and have smothered the surrounding country in smoke. The fire at Rimini was not serious. The town was not serious in danger of being burned, as reported. A fire has broken out at Big Timber, east of Helena on the Northern Pacific road. In some parts of the State-anchmen have been driven from their dwellings and miners are at work fighting the flames. The railroads have gangs of men protecting their bridges.

Wichita, Kan., July 28.—Soon after the disappearance of the banker Mr. Brown, on June 19, the report was started that he had been assalled by some one seeking vengeance in behalf of a woman who getting a divorce. The incorrectness of such report was thoroughly established in a few days. Brown is living with his first wife, and their domestic affairs have always been pleasant. He was never concerned in any trouble about a woman. To-day he was much improved. He is weak, but seems perfectly himself, as far as the happenings around him are corcerned. The authorities have been pressing the physicians for the privilege of asking him for a statement. He had improved so much this evening that the physicians gave their consent for two or three questions. The authorities were quite anxious to know if Brown was assailed, and this was the first question. To this, after a moment's reflection, he said: "I must have been attacked, but at present I can scarcely recall anything that happened. He was then asked how he got away, and he replied: "I am not able to state whether I got away or was set free." He was then asked which way he came home, and answered: "I think I came from the south." He has been traced back about half a mile, and it is known that he came in from the south that far. His physicians, who were present, forbado any further questions. From the time of his disappearance until a few nights ago he was supposed to be dead. Then he suddenly reappeared at his home, but so dazed by ill-treatment, or from some other cause, that he was unable to explain his absence. It is supposed that he was held a prisoner by some persons unknown. far as the happenings around him are concerned.

Two young men who were out fishing yesterday off Fire Island discovered the body of a man which was vashed ashere on the beach by the incoming tide. They described it as being dressed in blue trousers and having a wound in the neck under the right jaw. They sent word to Coroner Bennett, at Babylon, of their discovery, saying that they believed the body was that of Professor Hogan, the missing aeronaut, of the Campbell air-ship, which was reported to have been seen sinking in the waves in that neighborhood. At last accounts the cordner had not yet viewed the body and no more definite information could be ob-tained.

Washington, July 28.-The controversy, which has been general among the Masonic fraternity throughout the country respecting the Cerneau Scottish rite has culminated here in the issue of an edict by Harri-Masons of the District of Columbia, under date of July 25, pronouncing the Cerneau organization clandestine, and warning all members of that rite that they are liable to discipline from the Grand Lodge unless they at once withdraw from said body. The

arising in the Scottish Rite controversy, is stated to be that the Cerneau organization has established relations of amity and Masonic correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, the governing body of Masons in that country, which is under the ban of at least every English-speaking Grand Lodge in the world because the Grand Orient has stricken the name of God from its rituals. The Grand Lodges of this country, it is said, have an additional grievance against the Grand Orient of France because the latter persists in recognizing the negro Grand Lodges of the United States. The meeting of the Cerneau organization in any Masonic hall is also prohibited,

SUFFERING FROM AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

A NEWARK MAN UNCONSCIOUS FOR AN HOUR-HIS STRANGE ACTIONS ON RECOVERING.

Robert Jones, employed as a barkeeper in Broadst., Newark, opposite Trinity Church, was engaged in repairing a gas-jet last evening, when his hand was carelessly laid upon an electric wire of the Thompson-Houston Company, which furnishes are flights throughout the store terrible shock, fell to the floor unconscious. for an hour in this condition, eyes and mouth firmly fixed and his limbs bent and rigid. eral physicians worked with him, and at last had the satisfaction of bringing him back to conscious-

Dakota a red-hot election every year. Perhaps the most important thing before the convention within the limits of the Omnibus bill was the Judiciary and the Legislature consisting of forty-five Senators and 124 Representatives. The Legislature is large, but the aim was to give every organized county from one to eight Representatives according to population, and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and so far as possible to have each county constitute and the Legislature is large, but the salibility of the gasped for breath and ground his teeth together, and his whole frame withhed, as if undergoing the most agonizing tort.

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It is convulsions were terrible to witness in the restoration process. a separate Senatorial district. In four cases two Jones could be subdued and removed to his home.

SPIRITED AWAY TO A CONVENT.

MADAME DISS DEBAR'S TROUBLES LEAD HER FRIENDS TO WITHDRAW HER FROM

ired of her and her spirit manifestations, and she did little or no business, and last Thursday wine, and although she had hitherto not been a love forgetfulness in the wine. Her actions of late had not been of the most gentle and amiable kind anyway, and with the added stimulus of her potations she be came so untractable that Mrs. Parker's son grew

A. M. Cannon, who has been here in the Interest of his canvass for the United States Senate, has returned to his home at Spokane Fails. His chances are considered better than those of any other candidate in Eastern Washington, as the Republicans on that side have united solidly for him.

TO GIVE YOUNG MEN A CHANCE IN IDAHO.

Eoise City, Idaho, July 28.—The convention is making good progress, with hopes of getting through within the next ten days. Senatorial districts are not to be governed by county lines. No limit except that of

TRYING TO CHANGE CAPTAINS-BELLEF THAT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND THE NEW

A tug went down the bay on Saturday afternoo having orders from the Inman Scamship Company to meet the City of Berlin if she arrived in time and transfer her commander Captain Arthur W. Lewis to he outgoing steamer Ems, bound for Southampton A cable dispatch from the Iuman Company's office in Captain Lewis to return to England by the Ems. However, the City of Berlin did not reach Quarantine passed out to sea, consequently Captain Lewis did not return by her. It is said that the reason for desiring Captain Lewis's speedy return was that the Inma Company wished him to assume command of the City of New-York, which will leave Liverpool on August 7 for this port. The new White Star steamer Teutonic leaves Liverpool the same day on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic, and it is expected that voyage across the Atlantic, and it is expected that there will be a race across the sea of unusual interest. The Inman Company has had the City of New-York undergoing repairs in England for several weeks quietly intending to make a new transatiantic record with her. The Teutonic likewise is expected to develop something startling in the way of speed. She will figure in the great naval review before the Queen and Emperor William on Angust 3. She will not allow the Inman racer to sight Sandy Hook ahead of her if her officers can help it.

As Captain Lewis would not be able to catch a swift steamer across before next Wednesday, he will remain with the City of Berlin, and Captain Land will bring over the Inman graybound.

Boston, July 28 (Special).--All Cheisea is laughing over the misadventures of a well-known busines man, a member of several secret societies, who has had at a "mash." Some time in 1888 he tried his art Mr. Nyman drubbed the masher, who, after dwelling on his fancied wrongs for several months, finally secured the arrest yesterday of Mr. Nyman, who gave ball in the sum of \$300. Miss Nyman was married soon after the fellow insulied her, to George Folia, and when her husband learned on Saturday for the first time of the affair he went to the masher's store and gave him another thrashing. The noise of the fight attracted a large crowd. The report was circulated that a murder had been committed. The facts were soon known, however, as Mr. Folia went at once to the police station and gave himself up. He was released on ball.

St. Louis, July 28.—A dispatch to "The Republic" rom Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, dispatch stating that he had refused to call a special Commission, said: 'I have never refused to call the Council together, nor have I been asked to do so. When the commissioners arrive, I will listen to their proposition and if requested to call an extra assism, I will do so; or, If it pleases the Commission to wait until November 2. I will not go to the expense of calling the Council until there is work for them to do. If there is any question as to a just title to the Cherokee Strip I can produce the original patent, which is on hie in the Treasury Department of the Cherokee Nation at this place. The opinion of the leading men of this country is that if a vote were taken in regard to selling the land it would stand three to two against the proposition. Information comes from Fort Gibson that the commissioners are all at that place and that they will be here next Monday to open negotiations with Chief Mayes." Council together, nor have I been asked to do so

Chico, Cal., July 28.—The coroner's jury, after view-ing the remains of Bierce, and taking testimony. Poturned a verdict that deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound in the temple, inflicted by some person or persons unknown, there being no powder from close proximity of the weapon, as in a case of suicide. Hubbs died last night, after making a stalement that Mrs. Barney, the mother of Mrs. Hubbs, made no effort to prevent fleree from shooting. Mrs. Hubbs's woundstare not of a dangerous.

main reason for the edict, aside from other questions arising in the Scottish Rite controversy, is stated to

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING ON FIRE.

A PANIC AVERTED BY COOLNESS AND GOOD JUDGMENT-THE ELEVATOR SHAFIT ACTS AS

CHIEF-THE LOSS ABOUT \$40,000. The Young Men's Christian Association Buildnarrow escape from total destruction by fire, which were discovered within a few minutes after they started, and before they had got a good start. If the fire had broke out late in the evening, when there would have been no one in the lower part of the building, it is certain that there

The regular Sunday meetings were held in

the site of this flourishing institution.

coms of the association in the afternoon, and Rbine." the regular attendants and strangers were passing in and out of the building all the time. The the building's front. About twenty-five feet within the portals are the two staircases leading to the rooms above, one being on each side of the elevator shaft. In the rear of the elevator there is a courtyard, and this and the hall leading to street divide the structure in half, making what may be termed east and west sections. The first floor in Twenty-third-st. is occupied by McClenham, shoes, Nos. 56 and 58; C. B. Disbrow, real estate, No. 54: E. Hebbert & Son, James McEwen, tailors Nes. 44 and 46. On the Fourth-ave, side are the New-York Candle Comthe building are the parlor, reception-room and prayer meeting-room; on the third floor the fourth floor classrooms.

At the close of the afternoon meeting there ns gathered in the small parlor facing on thanksgiving before the evening service. Henry the devotions were interrupted by the sudden entrance of Secretary A. Candlish. His face was flushed with excitement, and every one felt that something unusual had happened. Mr. Candlish whispered a few words in the ear of In a second he recovered his pres n mind, and arose. In a calm voice t a hymn and a glad song of ora rough the building. Mr. Candlish om. His mission was to tell Mr.

in both sections is fitted up as artists' studios.

In the west section is the main hall or lecture-

that the building was on fire, and have him break the news to AN RACE? was no sign of penic until the end of the line

Those nearest the door went out first, and there was no sign of panic until the end of the line was passing out. Then some one from behind got in a hurry and made a rush. Two or three persons fell on the stone stairs, and one young man, whose name could not be learned, had his arm broken. There were about thirty persons in the large library, which is in the rear of the building, on the third floor. Janitor Brazier while on the way to the fifth story to get his wife and four children gave the alarm quietly in the library. There was a wild rush for the door, and some crowding, but no one was injured, and they all reached the street safely. Janitor Brazier and his family were the next to leave the building. They got out none too soon, for the fire, which had been slowly gaining force, suddenly bounded up the elevator shaft, a story at a time, to the roof and burst through the windows in the tower, 120 feet from the street. Robert R. McBurney, general secretary of the association, had a room in the tower, where he kept a large number of valuable records and books. These were lost. Three alarms had been sent out, and six special calls for engines. This brought sixteen engines and six trucks, besides the water tower. The fire maged fiercely, and it seemed as if the entire building was doemed. The flames appeared through the roof and at all the vindows on the top floor in the west building. The firemen were stationed on the roofs of the adjoining buildings, in Twenty-third and Twenty-second-sts., and special care was taken to protect the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Howard Crosby is pastor, which adjoins the association building at the south. The large hody of water thrown by the sixteen engines after awhile told upon the flames, and the influence of the terrific draft in the elevator shaft was overcome. It was a hard flight, and the water tower never did better work. It threw a solid stream from four engines through one pipe, into the upper part of the building. Chief Bonner made a mistake of judgm

is impossible to make an estimate of the laway from the city.

The damage in the east building is comparatively slight, and the library escaped entirely, except from smoke. The library contains 37,000 volumes, valued at \$100,000. William N. Niblo gave \$150,000 to found the library and William H. Vanderbilt bequeathed \$107,000 for the extension of the library work. The reading-room was badly damaged, and the newspaper files were destroyed. The organ in the main hall is probably injured beyond repair. All the clothing in McEwen's store was soaked with water. A careful estimate of the loss fixes it at about \$40,000, divided about evenly between the building, stock and fixtures. Cole's celebrated series of pointings, "The Cross and the World," valued at \$10,000, it is thought, were not seriously injured.

The insurance, as far as could be learned, is as follows: Building, \$225.800; books, \$57,000; organ, \$4,600; and furniture, \$7,500. This is only upon the property of the association.

The building was built in 1869 at a cost of \$500,600. During the last year a large amount was spent in fitting up the parlors. The cause of the fire is unknown. There was no fire in the boilers in the cellar. It is thought that the flames started in the cloak-room.

the fire is unknown. There was bollers in the cellar. It is the flames started in the cloak-room.

Company's stills had blown up a few minutes after to colock, in the Constable Hook part of the city. Fire broke out immediately and was communicated to several hundred barrels of crude oil in a twin still.

this still, composed of iron, became perforated and CRUSHED IN THEIR HOMES, allowed fire to do the mischief.

While the fire was burning a part of the oil in the second tank was drawn oil. A few coal cars were destroyed and a quantity of window glass was smashed. No one was injured, but many people were theroughly frightened, even at a distance. Instead of trying to extinguish the flames unaided the Tidewater people gave an alarm for the city department at once, fearing a general conflagration. The loss is \$5,000.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ARRESTS.

POLICE ENFORCING THE SUNDAY LAW IN CIN-CINNATI.

Cincinnati, July 28.-This has been a regular field ing, at Twenty-third-st, and Fourth-ave., had a day with the saloon-keepers and the police. Of the narrow escape from total destruction by fire, which 212 liquor-sellers who met at Turner Hall last week all, with the exception of about forty, tried to keep There were about 150 arrests. The police had orders to rearrest all who attempted to reopen thirty cases of this kind. By far the greater part of the saloons were, to all appearances, closed.

In the suburbs there was comparatively little would have been little left except ruins to-day on trouble, as the police had warned the saloon-keepers of the arrests were made downtown and "over the Rbine." Eichler, who has made himself notorious by his vigorous resistance to the Owen law, kept his saloon open, selling only "soft" drinks, such as lemonade, mineral water, etc., and was not arrested. Druggists, however, were not permitted to sell soda

Over the Rhine two or three riots took place this afternoon. At Fifteenth and Vine sts., about 4 o'clock for disorderly conduct. A crowd of 1,500, composed chiefly of "hoodlums," who infest that neighborwho infest that neighbor police?" was raised. The mob set upon the police injured. About a dozen policeman kept the crowd

a rendezvous for Anarchists and Socialists, and is looked on as a dangerous place. Three reporters who went over the Rhine this evening to look up matters were suspected of being spies, and the crowd demanded that they give an account of themselves. I wo of them gave satisfactory reasons, but the third was obliged to turn and run down Vinest., followed by the mob, and he only escaped serious injury by being rescued by the police.

Throughout the city the work of the police has been admirable. The entire force of the city was on duty to-day. Most of the men, however, were held in reserve at the station houses to meet an outbreak. The question whether the Sunday Closing law is to be obeyed or not is becoming one of universal interest. People are taking one side or the other, but the great majority, even among saloon-keepers, is in favor of the strict enforcement of the law and the greatest indignation exists on account of the riotous proceedings of the ruffian class. More saloons have been closed to-day than on any previous Sunday since the attempt was first made to enforce the law. Kissel's and two other large concert-halls had the lights turned on to-night, but the front was closed, and there were no concerts in the city.

OPPOSING A RAILWAY TRUST.

VIEWS OF MEN AT CHICAGO INTERESTED IN TRANSPORTATION.

Chicago, July 28 (Special).-A local paper prints arly two pages of interviews with leading Western railroad officials concerning the proposed railroad trust, and some of them emphatically oppose such a federation among carriers ransportation industry from the influence of judgment the best proposition, the one which ingations of capital and the tendencies of individua management and aggrandizement, is a restoration of the right to pool. I would have this, however, under such limitations of law as to provide for the proper protection of railway owners on the one hard, and Mr. Blanchard went on raflway users on the other." to say that the pools should be legalized, after being submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission. They should be revocable in the judgment of the Commission whenever, upon proof, the pool from flooded basements, as already reported, will contracts were used to produce disastrous run high into the thousands.

Chairman A. F. Walker, of the Interstate Commerce trust I have only this to say, that the most efficient combinations in railway ownership, which are designated somewhat in derision as railway trusts, are those which seek to break down railway associations. As has been well said, unless railway managers can associate, railway owners must combine.

managers can associate, railway owners must combine. Whoever in any way intermeddles with or interferes against the efficient and harmonlous working of railway associations is a direct laborer for the establishment of the railway trust."

General Manager Jeffrey, of the Illinois Central, feels sanguine that the Interstate law, properly amended, will in the end bring about stable and remunerative rates of transportation.

General Manager St. John, of the Rock Island, remarked: "I would say that the most destrable plan would be to recognize the fact that the entire railway system of the United States is practically an interstate, subject alone to Congressional, as distinguished from State legislation."

Prosident H. H. Porter, of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, looks upon consolidations or trusts as the

from State legislation."

President H. H. Porier, of the Chicago and Eastern Illinots, looks upon consolidations or trusts as the only practical remedy. The railroad trust, as he looks upon it, is an entirely harmless thing.

President Hughitt, of the Chicago and Northwestern road, thinks the trust scheme ill-advised and impracticable. He takes a more hopeful view of the existing situation than most of his colleagues. He thinks the public will soon discover that its hostility toward railroads has been pushed too far.

General Manager Ripley, of the Burlington, thinks the progress of events is toward practical consolidation of the roads. To him it seems not only fnovitable, but not far off.

Pre-ident Carson, of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, thinks the outcome of the present situation must be a system of trusts or consolidations.

General McNulta, formerly receiver of the Wabash, says something must be done. There is nothing but death for a great majority of the railroads if there is to be no change in the restrictions of legislation or the methods of railway management.

and other owners have sold to the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company a tract of land frending on the bay, in, the northern limits of Escanaba, Mich., and a road will be built there from Iron Meuntain, seventy-five miles distant, to transport ore, which the Milwaukee and North-ern is now shipping over the "Soo" road from Gladstone, seven miles north of Escanaba.

Chicago, July 28.- "The Times" to-morrow will say Not only is the traffic department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road to be removed from Milwankee to Chicago before the lapse of another month, but report has it that the general offices of the Wisconsin Central are also to be in this city. This has been expected for some time. The company's station in Calcaro, which will be completed about September 1, is provided with ample office accommodations, and has evidently been constructed with a view to the establishment of the head-quarters of the company within its walls. Since the recent traffic agreement with the Northern Pacific, the opinion has become more general that the Wisconsin Central would remove its offices to Chicago, which is certainly the proper place for them." wankee and St. Paul road to be removed from Milwankee

THE CASE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON. Chicago, July 28.—The representatives of the Kansas ity lines, constituting the committee appointed to condier ways and means of punishing the Chicago and Alton or withdrawing from the presidents' agreement, will neet next Wednesday, provided a full attendance can be meet next wednessiay, provided a full attendance can be secured. The policy for the Interstate Commerce Rail-way Association which Chairman Walker seems to sug-rost is that certain lines should be selected to fight out-siders, while others should not make low through rates, but he left free to make remunerative charges on local

DISCHARGED BY THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC. DISCHARGED BY THE SOLTHERN PACIFIC.
Sacramento, Cal., July 28.—The Southern Pacific Rallroad Company last night discharged 350 of its employes here,
100 of that number being machinists. The officials say
this action was taken to lessen expenses of the road.

While people in Bayonne City, N. J., were at church yesterday morning a loud explosion caused many seats to be vacated. One of the Tidewater Oil westerday and decided to send Hanson, the victim of the Lake Amelia cat, to Professor Pasteur in Paris. Hanson was present and his case was minutely examined. It was not definitely determined that he to several hundred barrels of crude oil in a twin still.

Where the explosion occurred there were about a class believed that to be the case. Symptoms of dozen barrels of oil at the time, nearly all the oil in that still having been drawn off. The bottom of too late for succer.

TWO FAMILIES VICTIMS OF A GALE IN CHICAGO.

SEVEN PERSONS DEAD AND FIVE INJURED-AN UNFINISHED BUILDING BLOWN DOWN

UPON A SMALL TENEMENT-UN-

Chicago, July 28.-The storm last night was

PRECEDENTED RAINFALL.

one of the most severe that has ever visited this part of the country. The rainfall was the greatest ever known here in a like period, over four nearly as can be ascertained it was 7:30 o'clock when a terrible gale of wind struck a threestory brick building which stood at Oakley-ave. and Twenty-first-st., and had not yet been roofed. It toppled and fell on a cottage, crushing it as though it were paper, and burying the inmate beneath the ruins. The three front rooms of the cottage were occupied by Cornelius Fordinandus, a Hollander, and his family, consisting of his wife, Reka, and five children, the eldest a girl of twelve and the youngest an infant of one year. In the three rear rooms lived Charles Bock, a German laborer, and his wife, Amelia. an alarm was sent to the police and firemen, was not a trace of the cottage to be seen. It had been buried completely out of sight, but the painful cries of a child were heard through the shrickpolicemen went to work to remove the wreckage, and shortly after 11 o'clock the bodies of all who were known to have been in the building were

The dead are Cornelius Ferdinandus, age thirty-three: Reka Ferdinandus, his wife, age thirty-one; Cora Ferdinandus, age five; May Perdinandus, age one; Amelia Bock, wife of Carl Book, age thirty-nine; Annie Book, age eight a Albert Bock, age six.

The wounded are Carl Bock, age forty-three, slightly crushed; August Bock, age thirteen, skull crushed; Linda Ferdinandus, age ten, badly crushed; Luda Ferdinandus, age eight, slightly hurt; Gertrude Ferdinandus, age three, skull The cottage caught fire from the overturned

toves in it, but the flames were soon extinguished. Charles Bock was found pinned down by heavy timbers. He was terribly injured about the head, face and chest, but may recover. His wife was found dead, crushed beyond recognition. August, his oldest son, age thirteen, was fastened under a heavy beam. His right leg was broken and his skull fractured. He was taken the hespital, but cannot survive his juries. Anna Bock, age eight, and Albert, age six, were crushed to death. C. Ferdinandus was found crushed to death in his doorway His wife was lying near him, with their two-year-old babe Cora clasped in her arms. The mother was dead, but the child was rescued alive and taken to the County Hospital. It died at midnight,

The rain did thousands of dollars' damage in this city. The cloud came from the southwest and meeting counter currents of air, hovered over the city for two hours and a half, finally passing to the northeast. The rain began about 6:30 and continued in blinding sheets until 9 o'clock. The wind at times rose to a gale, hours and fifteen minutes phenomenal rainfall of over the city, some to a depth of three or four feet. The water rushed into the La Salle-st. tunnel, until it reached a depth of over three feet in the centre, interrupting the traffic of the cable cars. The damage caused to warehouse goods

run high into the thousands.

In Van Baren-st, near Loomis, while the storm was at its height, a large tree was blown down and fell upon a passing street-car, which was crowded with people, crushing the roof, but forunately not injuring any one seriously. It is learned that several houses were struck by light-ning and a number of people badly shaken up and scared.

Scared.

Ernst Blooter, the owner of a lumber yard at Sixty-sixth and Wallace sts., was instantly killed by an Eastern Illinois engine in last night's storm, and Henry Dues, one of his employes, was badly hurt. The men were crossing the tracks at Sixty-sixth-st. They waited for a freight train to pass and then started to cross. The rain blinded them. An engine approaching from the opposite direction struck them down. Blooter was forty-cight years old and single. Dues lived at No. 6,449 Shermanst. His recovery is doubtful.

PROBABLE CONTEST OVER CITY BONDS.

THE STANDARD FIGHTING TO CONTROL THE

The Standard Oil people have a contest on their hands with the city of Toledo, Ohlo, which promises to produce some important results. orthwestern Gas Company, Standard capital obtained the privilege of supplying the city with natura cessful operation. Objections were finally made, however, by the manufacturers of the city to the prices charged. They insisted that the cost should be less than coal, while the Northwestern Company, caintained that the advantages of natural gas over coal as fuel formed sufficient concession on its part when the charges were the same. The city authorities finally decided to supply the city with natural gas themselves, and an issue of bonds for the purpose of supplying the plant was voted. They have not yet been issued, however, and the Gas Trustees of Totedo have been for several days in conference with Toledo have been for several days in conference with representatives of the Boston bankers who agreed to float the securities. The bankers have asked that the wording of the bonds be changed, and the trustees are considering the request. It is alleged by the Northwestern Gas people that the object of the change is to conceal the character of the bond so as to increase its negotiability. The banking people deny that any deception is intended. The Standard Oil representatives in this city say emphatically that they intend not only to contest the validity of any change in the working of the bonds, but will attack in the courts the right of the city to issue them. The attempt of the city to secure its own gas supply, is asserted by the Standard people to be a violation of contract with the Northwestern Gas Company.

Chicago, July 27.—There was a sensational scene in Judgo McConnell's court-room at midnight last night. J. W. Smith had been on trial on the charge of criminally assaulting an eight-year-old girl, who had been at Akron, Ohio, for adoption. The case was given to the jury this afternoon, and at 11:45 to-night they returned a verdict finding Smith guilty, and fixing his sentence at nine years in the penitantiary. Smith was greatly affected, and rising to his feet, exclamed "I am innocent; I swear before my God, whom I am about to meet, I'm innocent." As he finished, he raised his hand, and with a small pocket-knife stabbed himself in the left breast. He felt backward on the floor, while his wife, who had been sitting beside him, screamed wildly "Oh, 'Jim,' why did you do that! Doctors were hastly summoned, and found a wond an inch and a half deep, about three inches above the nipple. They don't teink the would-be suicide will die. In his pockets was found a letter addressed to Judge McConnell, but the Judge was too much excited to read it to night. Smith had always herotofore borne a good reputation. He was employed as a draughtsman in a railroad office here. I am innocent; I swear before my God, whom I am

Buffalo, July 28.—F. B. Meisner, of No. 44 Elmwood ave., left a note addressed to Ernest K. Weaver, of No. 276 Main st., at the police station last night. He stated that he found it tied to the footbridge at Park Lake yesterday afternoon. The note is as follows:
"Please have my body incinerated as soon after my recovery as possible. Do not preserve my I desire no further ceremony, nor any grave or monu-ment." The letter was signed by Afred B. Chapin. On the back of the letter was written with lead penell; "I have no relatives to notify of my death." Chapin, was twenty-seven years old and was a student in the law office of Swift & Weaver. He left the office at 9:30 o'clock vesterday morning and has not been see